

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

## The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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### NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well. When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

The Standard Oil Company claims to be bringing in from other countries \$250,000 a day to be distributed among our own people in wages.

The bankers of Oklahoma are paying no attention to the State guarantee fund, and the State officers are looking about for some way under the law to compel them to pay their assessments.

It is a race between the Illinois Democrats and Republicans to see which will be first in kicking the bribe-takers out of the party. Election day is approaching and clean houses are necessary.

Wireless telegraphy is becoming a very useful adjunct to the European fisheries. One of the first advantages is that the captains of ships can advise one another at a distance as to the catches they are making and also send this intelligence back to port.

Speaking of some of the methods being used to defeat John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief, Comrade John W. Fraser, Philadelphia, writes: "Such campaigning may be worthy of Mosby, but is wholly unworthy of comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic."

The Christian Unity Foundation, composed of 24 American Episcopalians, have cut out for themselves a particularly large job in bringing about the organic union of all Christians in the world, Protestants and Roman Catholics. Here's hoping they may succeed.

There seems to be no danger of the supply of radium exceeding the demand. The great radium institute established in London only needed five and a half grams—83 grains, or about one-fifth of an ounce—to begin business, but has so far been unable to obtain even so much as this.

Dr. J. McGowan, surgeon of the Commonwealth Edison Company, asserts that unless a person is killed by an electric shock he will receive no permanent injury, as there are no after effects. A man is rarely killed by a charge of less than 500 volts, the shocks of less energy may produce hysteria and nervousness.

General Orders No. 3, from Gen. Henry A. Adine, Department Commander of Ohio, announce that the headquarters for the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps will be established at the Hotel Windsor, Illinois avenue, at Atlantic City. On Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, the Department President of the W. R. C. will give a reception to the Department Commander and his staff and visiting comrades.

The Scientific American raises the question why we permit annual the exportation of more than a million tons of our best phosphate rock, for which we receive the paltry sum of \$5,000,000. This carries away from the United States an amount of the only element of plant food we should ever need to buy, that, if retained, will be worth one thousand million dollars in the production of food for future generations.

We are in receipt of a letter from St. Cloud, stating that the new brick church, the Livingston Memorial Church, at the corner of 19th and Ohio avenues, St. Cloud, will be commenced on Tuesday next. This will be one of the finest churches of its size in the State of Florida. The writer says that in a conversation with one of the trustees of the Livingston Memorial Fund the writer was informed that no expense would be spared to give the town a good and substantial building. The building material is now arriving fast, and the church will be completed by Dec. 1.

The General Orders of Department Commander Philip G. Woodward, of Minnesota, announce that his official train will leave Minneapolis via the Chicago & Great Western Railway, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 12:30 p. m., and stop at St. Paul and all stations where Posts are located in Minnesota. Col. L. S. Meeker, Chief of Staff, will have charge of the train. The Pullman sleeper fare to Philadelphia will be \$5.50. The fare for the round trip will be \$7.75. The fare is less than the announced Grand Army rate, and provides for more advantages and less restrictions. Meals will be served at reasonable rates on route. A stop of not less than three hours will be made at Niagara Falls. The headquarters of the Department will be at the Hotel Bothwell.

### UNCLE JOE IN KANSAS.

In his long life of splendid battling for Republican principles, Speaker Cannon never appeared to better advantage than in his recent excursion into Kansas. Insurgency seemed to have taken possession of the State. There it has its strongest and most aggressive leaders, and thence come the fiercest and most persistent battle cries. It is true that we are quite used to storm and stress in Kansas. The State was conceived in political commotion and born amid the throes of a gigantic civil war. It may be said to have never been actually settled, for something or somebody has always been raging up and down the valleys of the Kaw and the Arkansas, from the fertile foothills of the Ozarks to the semi-arid slopes of the great Rockies. There was this great difference, however, heretofore when Kansas men lifted their voices and cried aloud there was no mistaking what they wanted. It might be impractical, if not impossible; it might even seem absurd. But the voice-lifters and criers aloud had specific, well-defined ideas of what they wanted and were ready to furnish working drawings and blueprints.

Such tangible presentations have been threescore lacking in the insurgent campaign. We have had galore the thunder of the captains and the shoutings, but no one could find out the object of the battle. There were piercing yells against "Cannonism," but no two of the yellers could be made to agree as to what they meant by "Cannonism." One was not because he had not received an important committee assignment; a number were blaming the Speaker for the non-passage of bills which they had promised their constituents to put thru, but never intended to do so. A still larger number joined in the clamor of the Democratic papers, the yellows and the muckrakers, weakly hoping to gain some personal advantage. There is an unusually large proportion of emotional, uncertain people in Kansas, liable to be set adrift by any strong gust of hot air.

All this time it was plain to every thinking man that Hon. Joseph G. Cannon was elected Speaker by the almost unanimous vote of his party in the House; that he was thus made the party's responsible executive for performing the duty with which the people had charged it, and that he was performing this duty ably, conscientiously and impartially under the rules which a majority of the House had adopted and which a majority could change at any time. In other words, Mr. Cannon, one of the very ablest men who ever held the highly responsible position of Speaker, was making good the pledges and purposes for which the people had voted so decisively at the Presidential and Congressional elections.

Speaker Cannon went boldly into the hotbed of insurgentism to challenge the leaders to a show-down before the people. Let them face him before the people and define their grievances. What had been done that was un-Republican? What that was not in strict fulfillment of the promises and pledges made when the party went before the people asking support?

Were they dissatisfied with the tariff? All tariff schedules must be the result of compromises and concessions. Never before had a tariff been so long and exhaustively considered. They had had the fullest hearing and had voted for the bill.

It was the same with the railroad, postal savings banks and other important bills.

Were the rules of the House unfair? Then let them point out in what they were unfair, and get a majority of their colleagues to agree with them, and they would be changed. The Speaker electrified his audiences by the declaration that he was a Republican—not a standpatter, nor an insurgent, nor a progressive, simply a Republican who had ever marched forward with his party, keeping step with every advance and doing his utmost to keep up the glorious forward march of the party had consistently made since its birth.

The manifest results of the Speaker's visit to Kansas are a vastly kindlier feeling toward him and a cooler, saner atmosphere throughout the State.

### ROCHESTER FOR 1911.

The veterans of the Department of New York, G. A. R., backed by the State of New York and the municipal authorities of Rochester, are bent on having the National Encampment go to the leaders to a show-down before the people. Let them face him before the people and define their grievances. What had been done that was un-Republican? What that was not in strict fulfillment of the promises and pledges made when the party went before the people asking support?

One of the features of interest is a triumph of engineering in the past century. This is the aqueduct of 10 arches, 856 feet long, with a channel 45 feet wide, by which the Erie Canal crosses the city from east to west. It cost \$600,000 at the time of its construction. There are an unusual number of fine buildings, among them being the Post Office, Chamber of Commerce, State Arsenal, Power's Hotel, Masonic Temple and various academies and educational institutions. A number of charitable and penal institutions also have fine buildings. Rochester was once

famous for its flour, but now it is equally well known for other manufactures, some of which lead the world. Among these are a preserving establishment, a button factory, lubricating oil plant and a manufactory of folding-box machinery.

The town has been a center of interest ever since its incorporation as a village in 1817. It was the center of the anti-Masonic excitement from 1826 to 1835 and then of the spiritualistic movement in 1849, when the famous "Rochester rappings" excited the world. Before the war it was a center of the anti-slavery agitation, as Frederick Douglass and Myron Holley made their homes there, and in 1858 Secretary Seward made his famous irrepressible conflict speech there.

The town has grown wonderfully, and in 1900 had 162,608 people, of whom only 40,748 were of foreign birth and 601 of negro descent. There has never been a National Encampment at Rochester, and the people seem thoroughly in earnest in desiring a great meeting of the veterans while yet the Grand Army is imposing in numbers.

### RAILROAD RATES TO ATLANTIC CITY.

The admirable discussion of the railroad rates to Atlantic City by Executive Director Frank M. Stettin in this week's National Tribune brings this question squarely before the public. There is simply no excuse for the way in which the railroads are treating the National Encampment. We do not put this on a sentimental basis, but strictly that of business. The railroad managers are supposed to know their business very well, but they are quite as liable to mistakes as other people, who think they have the power in their hands and can force obnoxious things thru.

What false idea of policy can influence the managers to make such a discrimination between their ordinary Summer tourist rates and those of a great gathering like the National Encampment is beyond any reasonable man's conception. If the railroads had continued to the veterans and their families the same rates which they had been giving thru the Summer to the casual tourists the attendance would have been doubled or tripled, with that much increase in the railroads' business. As they have to run the trains anyway and have the same force of employees, the same roadbed, telegraph and other fixed charges to maintain, it is inconceivable why they choose to throw away a great volume of business in this manner. If, for example, they could afford to carry tourists from Columbus, O., to Atlantic City during the Summer months for \$15 a round trip, it can hardly be made to look like anything less than extortion to charge the members of the G. A. R. \$22. It is impossible to make any satisfactory explanation on the ground of business policy for this. All over the country the veterans are much wrought up about this, and they are taking action which must, we regret to say, be prejudicial to having anything like as large an assemblage at Atlantic City as the place deserves and the occasion calls for.

In Ohio, at a meeting of the Transportation Committee, composed of Department Commander Axline, Assistant Adj. Gen. Matthews and Comrades W. H. Halliday, George A. Harmon and W. A. Lovett, a resolution was adopted reciting that the rate of one and one-half fare was exorbitant and one-third greater than the same rate charged the general public on excursions to Atlantic City and return. If the general public is given a rate of practically one cent per mile for a 15 days' excursion from Columbus and other towns to Atlantic City and return, the membership of the Grand Army would have at least the same privilege. Therefore, as a protest against this, the Department of Ohio will not select any definite route as the official route of travel, and there will be no special headquarters train.

A letter from the comrades at Cory, Pa., incloses a poster offering a rate of \$11 for tickets limited to 15 days from Cory to Atlantic City, with stop-overs allowed at Philadelphia. The rates granted the veterans from Cory will be not less than \$16. What is true of Cory is true of all the other localities from which we have heard, and the story is the same from all parts of the country east of the Mississippi River. Col. Stettin suggests that this being so flagrantly defiant to good business policy, it would seem objectionable to the law, and there is possibly some way that it could be reached thru the courts. We have no doubt that many of the able lawyers who belong to the Order are having this matter under consideration.

**SOURCES OF PENSION MONEY.**  
Editor National Tribune: Will you please explain thru your paper how the pension money is raised? There are people here that think and will not be convinced.—James M. Nichols, Clear Lake, Wis.

The pension money comes, as all other money, for the expenses of the Government, mainly from two sources, the duties on imports and the excises on liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. Besides these are some miscellaneous receipts from the sale of land and other sources. In 1909 the Government collected \$134,568,034 on spirits, \$51,887,178 on tobacco, \$57,456,411 on fermented liquors, \$909,197 from oleomargarine, \$502,252 from playing cards and \$411,987 from penalties. The total national revenue collections were \$246,109,554. The customs duties amounted to \$309,877,438. The miscellaneous receipts were \$56,130,085. Altogether the Government received \$662,217,677. All this went into the common fund in the Treasury, from which Congress appropriated for the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The St. Cloud Tribune is brimful every week of fresh local news about the colony and its development. It has records of the arrival of comrades and their families from all over the country, how they are pleased with the colony and what investments they are making or contemplating. The subscription price of the paper is \$1 a year.

### THE DEATH OF JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, who occupied a prominent place in the councils of the country for so many years, died at his home, in New York July 21. Mr. Carlisle was a man of commanding ability, with a singular clearness of intellect and lucidity of statement which brought him success at the bar. He was the son of a farmer in one of the river Counties of Kentucky, and early showed a strong desire for an education. He studied law, removed to Covington, opposite Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar when he was 23 years old, having been born in 1825. He took naturally to politics, espousing the Democratic side and the old doctrine of States Rights. This kept him at home during the war, and he joined neither side.

When only 24 years old he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, where he served four terms, and then was elected to the State Senate, where he served two terms, and was Lieutenant-Governor from 1871 to 1875. His Congressional career began with his election to the 45th Congress, where he speedily took a place among such strong leaders as Samuel Randall, Roger Q. Mills, J. C. S. Blackburn and others of the coterie which made the Democracy really formidable and influential in the House. He served continuously until 1890, and was Speaker of the House in three Congresses, when he resigned to take a seat in the Senate, to which he had been elected upon the death of James B. Beck. He made much reputation as a Speaker, and also a strong partisan in his decisions on parliamentary matters were lucid and impartial and advanced the science of parliamentary law.

Upon Mr. Cleveland's second election he was invited to accept the portfolio of the Treasury, and showed marked ability in that position. This was the perihelion of his political career, and he was urged to accept a Presidential nomination, but declined.

When the leaders lost control of the Democratic Party and it went off to Bryan and the free silver craze, Mr. Carlisle refused to follow the craze, but stood firmly by Mr. Cleveland. This lost him much popularity in Kentucky, and when he went to his old home at Covington to make a political speech he was mobbed by a crowd of Bryanites. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's term Mr. Carlisle went to New York and re-entered the practice of law, in which he achieved great success, building up a very lucrative practice. Mr. Carlisle's strong intellectual point was his quick, almost intuitive grasp of subjects, together with an amazing capacity for doing a great amount of intellectual work. He was a captivating and convincing speaker, either before a Judge and jury, the House of Representatives or a popular audience.

### THE LEE STATUE.

The President has approved without comment an opinion by Attorney-General Wickersham to the effect that there is no provision of law by which the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee can be removed from Statuary Hall. As to the Attorney-General's interpretation of the law we can find no fault. He has in all probability correctly interpreted this, and the fault is in the law itself, that it contained no safeguard against such a wholly unexpected thing as the inclusion of a statue in Confederate uniform. At the time the law was passed, in 1864, creating Statuary Hall, people would as soon have thought of making a prohibition against the introduction of a statue of King George III or Benedict Arnold as against one of the leaders of the fierce war for the destruction of the country. It occurred to no one that there would ever come a time when the leaders of the rebellion could be thought of as having any place in the National Capitol.

Attorney-General Wickersham, after announcing the decision, goes, however, into some quite unnecessary obiter dicta, like the same obiter dicta of the Supreme Court in the famous Dred Scott decision, will arouse sharp discussion. It is unfortunate that Wickersham did not confine himself to an explicit statement of the law. He goes on to say:

"It is now 45 years since the civil war closed. Robert E. Lee has come to be generally regarded as typifying not only what was best in the cause to which, at the moment, the native State, he gave his services, but also the most loyal and unflinching acceptance of the complete overthrow of that cause. There is no statute of Virginia which designate him as one illustrious for distinguished military service is therefore natural; that his statue should be placed in the National Capitol, thus eloquently testifying to the fact that a magnanimous country has completely forgiven an unsuccessful effort to destroy the Union, and that that statue should be accepted by the National Statuary Hall as the symbol of the acceptance without misgivings of a complete surrender and a renewed loyalty, should surely provoke no opposition."

We submit that the Attorney-General has missed the vital point. War legislation decides even more strongly than Congress and courts. The decision in the great war for the preservation of the Union was that it was a crime of the highest magnitude to disturb the peace of a contented and prosperous country by precipitating an awful internecine struggle. Those who plotted to bring about this calamity and attempted to destroy the Nation deserve in the interests of eternal justice oblivion, if nothing worse. The Confederate uniform on the leading General of that war can mean nothing less than a glorification of rebellion against the National authorities, and it has any meaning it is to incite others to emulate those who led in the attempt to destroy the country.

The railroads seem hopeless in their obstinacy, and now it is announced that they propose to evade the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission by putting the passengers who buy tickets at the rate fixed by the Commission in old, uncomfortable cars, thus driving a certain class of passengers into the Pullman cars, where they will be charged higher rates in addition to what they have to pay for a Pullman. If the roads do this, it will simply compel the Commerce Commission to prescribe a certain style of cars and certain comforts and conditions for those who pay the regular rates.

### FATHER COLVIN'S LETTER.

True Statement of Facts—Tells of the South, Its People, Temperature and Products—Is Well Pleased With All. (From the Oberlin (Kan.) Times.)

"St. Cloud, Fla., July 15, 1910.  
"Thinking that a few lines from this part of the United States might interest your readers, I will write you of my impressions of this beautiful country. We think this the finest climate on earth, and like it fully as well here in Summer time as we did in the Winter. The temperature ranges from 70 degrees to 100 degrees here, mostly standing around 85 degrees in daytime. The warmest time of the day is from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning. There has been but one or two days that the temperature has been over 90 degrees, and it is always cool and pleasant in the shade. We have not had an uncomfortably warm night this Summer.

"We have a few mosquitoes and flies, but not as many as one has in the North. I do not think one can find one-half dozen flies in our house any day. In fact, we have not been troubled any worse with these pests, if as bad, as we were in Oberlin. This is new land and not but little developed as yet, but there are plenty of small garden plots that are producing great crops of potatoes, beans, peas, radishes, cucumbers, squashes, beets, melons, etc. I planted one row 140 feet long in watermelons, and have had more than a wagon load of as fine melons as were ever eaten from that row. I do not wish to convey the idea that I am ever will be a farming country like Kansas.

"It is more adapted for fruit and garden trucking. A 10-acre farm is as much as one man can handle with profit. I know of a 10-acre tract which is planted to orange and grapefruit trees, in bearing. The owner sold fruit from last Winter for \$750 on the trees.

"Such groves are held at from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre, but hundreds of acres of the same quality of land can be bought at \$100 to \$250 per acre. Of course, some corn fields promise a yield of 30 to 40 bushels per acre, but the average is very limited.

"St. Cloud is still growing. Two or three more good dwellings are being started every week. There is some sickness here this Summer, but not as much as I had expected, not more than there is usually in a town of this size.

"The great majority of the citizens of St. Cloud are satisfied, contented and happy. I am doing fairly well in my office, doing pension and notary work. Of course, this is a quiet time of the year. Our election law is on, but it is not at all unpleasant. I go to the city every afternoon a nice shower or two of from one-half to two hours' duration, but never get any sicker. This is the only country I ever lived in where the more it rains the better the roads are. Our dry season is during April and May, but never get any sicker. This is the only country I ever lived in where the more it rains the better the roads are. Our dry season is during April and May, but never get any sicker. This is the only country I ever lived in where the more it rains the better the roads are.

"I think St. Cloud is located in the most favorable spot of Florida, every thing taken into consideration. I have felt the heat less this Summer than for 20 years.

"There are myriads of fish in the lakes and canals, which lie in every direction from here—catfish, bass, trout, perch and other varieties. Hardly a day goes by when I do not catch a few for sale fish weighing from two to 25 and 30 pounds each. For game there is bear (not plentiful), deer, duck, quail, snipe and other birds in abundance by going a few miles from town.

"Politics are warming up some now, mostly of the Democratic variety, for the reason that many of us are voters. Prospects are good for election of a Republican member of the Legislature, owing to a split in Democratic ranks. Florida election laws, like those of most of the other Southern States, seem to be framed for the elimination of the colored vote, and are pretty sure to succeed. The large majority of the native element are pleasant and hospitable people, and seem anxious to accommodate the Northerners.

"I have a neighbor a few blocks away that served in the Confederate army four years, and was on the other side of the line. Another just across the fence served two years and over; was wounded at Gettysburg and was afterward captured at the Hill, Va., and ended up in the Union army (a galvanizer, Yankee), and did garrison duty, and went West among the Indians, and was finally mastered out at Leavenworth, Kan. We all get along fine.

"With best wishes for the good health and general prosperity of all the old friends and neighbors of Oberlin, and especially of the Times family, I am, very truly yours,

"H. D. Colvin."

**ABUSING THE PRESIDENT.**  
A good story is revived of the manner in which the newspapers treated our earlier Presidents. It is said that Samuel J. Tilden went to the White House some time after Grover Cleveland was elected with a big scrapbook under his arm, and after warning the President that he must be ready to accept all manner of bitter criticism philosophically he began to read: "The President of the United States is a selfish egotist. If he cannot have everything his own way there is a row."

President Cleveland accepted this as probably having more or less truth in it, and told Mr. Tilden to continue, when he read:

## NEW FLORIDA COLONY.

Florida is attracting serious attention for purposes of responsible investment and the development of its great natural resources. From time to time in recent years successful effort has been made to attract people of moderate or small means, and communities have sprung up representing hundreds of thousands of dollars in value, where there was practically no value before the development commenced. One of the best and most recent examples of this is to be found in the St. Cloud Colony, Florida, where on the 15th day of August, 1909, there were no houses and no people, excepting the surveying parties in charge of the laying out and development of the property. To-day there are more than 500 houses, including a fine two-story brick bank building, the home of the First National Bank of St. Cloud; a three-story solid brick hotel containing all modern conveniences, with 50 bedrooms; a two-story brick post office, printing office, and a large brick power-house, in which is being installed an electric-light plant, an ice plant, and pumping machinery for artesian water supply—all of which provides modern conveniences for a town which to-day boasts a population of 2,000 happy and contented people, far removed from the trials and tribulations which necessarily beset those of slender means in a Northern and more rigorous climate. The property in this Colony was offered on terms very similar to those which we present herewith. The offering was rapidly taken up, and it is an indisputable and demonstrable fact that an investment of \$100 has shown within a period of six or eight months an increase in some instances in value of more than \$1,000; and there are very few cases which have not shown an increase from 100 to 500 per cent.

There is nothing more important in the formation or establishment of such communities than to select with due care the applicants for the property, in order that undesirable people may be kept out, and afford no one a chance to get in unless of the right stamp as to character and habits.

A large tract of land has been secured and negotiations are under way for the purchase of another tract. When these negotiations are completed it will make one of the largest and most attractive propositions in the State of Florida. As soon as these negotiations are completed we will be prepared to announce the locality and give other important information which will be of great interest and value to our subscribers. It is enough to state that the location will be one of the most desirable in Florida on account of its proximity to one of the most beautiful harbors on the coast.

The land is well watered, but not swampy, and is unusually fertile and productive. In the Summer time it is cool and pleasant, in comparison with many other sections, and is used as a Summer resort to a very considerable extent by Southerners, and as a Winter resort by Northerners.

Here you find large oyster beds and the finest kind of salt-water fishing. There are fresh-water lakes and streams on the property, abounding in many varieties of fish; there is also game in abundance—all sufficient to supply the needs of a large community, and the sports of gunning, fishing, boating, etc., can be carried on here to greater perfection than probably any other part of Florida. The conditions are altogether delightful and such that a comfortable and luxurious living can be made here with but little effort or expense.

Arrangements are now being made to complete the construction of a railroad which will be about 200 miles in length, and will pass thru several important towns, making connection with all the large and principal railroad systems in the South. A considerable portion of the first 50 miles is now completed, and there are several additional miles graded and ready for ties and rails. This first 50 miles of road runs thru the properties above referred to, and after its completion will connect with a large trunk-line system, which will give immediate and direct communication with all points North, East and West.

Its southern terminal will be located on a beautiful harbor with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The advantage of the deep water terminal will be of vast importance to the railroad, providing it with a large amount of import and export business; and when the Panama Canal is finished this will be largely increased and will add immensely to the freight and passenger traffic of the railroad, as well as the building up and developing of the townships and farming country surrounding the same.

This railroad, like all others, will be financed and built with money obtained in the usual way, which is by the sale of its bonds, but with this difference—instead of selling to banks and foreign syndicates, to be distributed afterwards by them to the small investors, the bonds will first be offered to the purchasers of the land which it is proposed to sell in small tracts to actual settlers.

Every one familiar with railroad building is aware of the fact that railways are always built either where there is an existing demand, or where the conditions are such that the construction of a road is a necessity for the development of the country thru which it passes, or, as is many times the case, to take care of the outgoing and incoming business at our ports. Railroad men realize that it is wise to build a road with a view to the future, knowing that settlements and communities are certain to spring up where there is transportation. This result has proved itself inevitable in every instance.

Where railroads are built with a view to opening up unoccupied territory, they have been successful and have created millions upon millions of values where none existed before their advent. This fact alone is a sufficiently strong argument in favor of taking up an undeveloped property which is capable of improvement and which will have an earning capacity equal to that of many of the best sections in the United States; and still more important is the fact that thousands of families can secure a home and live in comparative ease and comfort, financially and physically, who might otherwise be, and most probably are, engaged in a fruitless pursuit of health and happiness in crowded tenement houses in our large cities, and many others who are wasting their time and substance in cultivating the soil in the cold, inclement districts of the North.

Congestion in our cities and the rigors of the Northern climate cause great discontent, and the only true antidote is emigration to the more salubrious climate and localities to be found in the South.

The following proposition will not only insure the development of the large tract of land proposed for settlement by covering the same with small and well-cultivated farms and the building up of at least two important cities, but will eliminate the usual large commissions paid to banks and underwriting syndicates, and presents a most favorable opportunity to acquire at a small cost a home in a most delightful climate, and also a substantial and permanent income-producing investment.

As stated before, all railroads are built by the sale and purchase of their bonds, either by speculators or permanent investors. Realizing that the usual denomination of railroad bonds (\$1,000) is beyond the capacity of the average small purchaser or investor, we have decided to divide each \$1,000 bond into denominations of \$100 each, bearing interest at five per cent per annum. This \$100 interest or participation in the \$1,000 bond will be conveyed to the purchaser by a Trust Certificate, properly certified to and issued by a National Bank or Trust Company, and secured by a first mortgage on the railroad, its rights-of-way and equipments. Each certificate will be sold for \$125 cash, and will carry with it, as a bonus, a deed conveying a clear and unencumbered title to a building lot, 50 feet by 150 feet, in a townsite and a plot of five acres of farming land outside of the townsite. Two such certificates and two town lots and two five-acre plots for \$250; three certificates, three town lots and three five-acre plots for \$375; and in the same manner up to 10 certificates with 10 town lots and 10 five-acre plots of ground, which will be the limit of purchase allowed to any one subscriber. This will allow the purchaser of two or more five-acre tracts of farming land to have all his plots adjoining each other, and at least from two to four of his town lots adjoining.

**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS** will give the purchaser a five per cent first mortgage interest-bearing certificate in a railroad, and a valuable piece of farming land and a town lot in addition thereto, either of which, within a short space of time, will be worth more than his original investment.

To those who wish to secure land without bonds we make the following proposition, which will be promptly withdrawn as soon as 2,000 subscriptions have been received:

One town lot, 50x150 feet, and a five-acre tract of farming land outside the townsite	\$60.00
Two town lots and two five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 10 acres	\$120.00
Three town lots and three five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 15 acres	\$180.00
Four town lots and four five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 20 acres	\$240.00
Five town lots and five five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 25 acres	\$300.00
Six town lots and six five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 30 acres	\$360.00
Seven town lots and seven five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 35 acres	\$420.00
Eight town lots and eight five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 40 acres	\$480.00
Nine town lots and nine five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 45 acres	\$540.00
Ten town lots and 10 five-acre tracts, the latter constituting a solid body of 50 acres	\$600.00

Remember that we are offering only a limited number of lots and tracts at the above price, and that those who wish to get in on the very ground floor must act at once.

Send check, post-office money order or New York draft to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., and receipt will be issued to you by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and deposit of money acknowledged thereon by the National City Bank, of Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.